The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

Nippon Times

No. 16,173 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

REICH AIR DEFENSES DOWN 141 BOMBERS; PARALYZE RAF RAID

Heaviest Single Loss by Britain Since Start of War, Say American Sources

Domei

BERLIN, March 31.—Unable to shake off the German night-fighters which pursued its formations along the whole route during the latest British terror-attack, the RAF lost a total of 141 four-engined bombers over southern Germany last night, according to latest information.

In connection with this terror raid carried out by the British, a high officer of the general staff of the Luftwaffe said that the enemy bombers had been en route to the Saxony and the Elbe areas. The first of the planes were already over this zone when the bombers were dispersed by a large number of German night-fighters. Most of the enemy bombs were jettisoned over the western Rhine-Main area.

The enemy bombers were not only dispersed but were forced to turn off southwards over Thuringa due to the action of the German night-fighters and AA-batteries. Unsuccessful in their attempt to shake off the German fighters, the enemy bombers were compelled to fly singly. Many bombs were dropped over scattered localities in western and southern Germany. A major number were dropped over Franconia, thus permitting the assumption that the majority of the enemy bombers, while on their flight to the bad weather zone in southern Germany, were still attempting to find an objective for a united terror attack.

The first reports regarding this raid, continued the officer, show that the enemy suffered considerably in men and material. The exact number of enemy bombers shot down by our night-fighters and AA-artillery is not yet exactly known. The failure of this British attack was certainly due to the German air defense and particularly, to the German night-fighters who pursued the enemy formations along the entire route.

Admit Unprecedented Losses

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—Although Britain did not admit the loss of the 132 four-engined bombers on the night preceding Friday, but only the loss of 96 machines, first reports from London, nevertheless, reveal that the news of this heavy defeat by the Royal Air Force has caused considerable consternation in Britain.

Even the first semi-official comments, as for instance that by the Reuters air force correspondent, admitted that the RAF never before suffered such heavy losses as in the night preceding Friday over southern Germany.

An American news agency describes the British losses as the heaviest suffered in one single night's raid since the beginning of the war. Another American commentary states that the number of 96 downed was exceptionally high. A third report, likewise originating from American sources in Britain, says that Britain had suffered the most serious setback in the history of the RAF.

Meanwhile, a British News Service report says "the loss by the RAF of 96 bombers is indeed heavy even if the total number of bombers dispatched reached 1000."

Fifty Per Cent Lost

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—Certain United States air squadrons have lost up to 50 per cent of their planes in attacks on Germany as a result of the powerful German defense, Beirne Lay of the United States air force, who is now serving with the England-based American 8th Air Corps, writes in the American periodical, Harper's Magazine, according to a Folkets Dagblad report from Lisbon.

In an article headlined "What Raids on Germany Cost Us," Lay, who is well-known for his book, "Wanted Wings," makes a number of remarkable statements on the heavy losses American planes are suffering in their terror raids on the European Continent.

The terror attack on Regensburg is described by Lay in detail as an example of the "Air Hell" that the American pilots are going through over Germany. Not a single Amer-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 5)

23 Evacuees Killed When RAF Strafes Motor Cars in Rome

Special

ROME, March 31.—Twenty-three persons were killed and many more wounded when motor cars with civilians who evacuated from Rome were attacked by low-flying British planes on Via Cassia about 12 kilometers from this city yesterday morning. The British raiders also shelled and machine-gunned a group of farm workers at Via Flaminia, killing seven laborers.

CHURCHILL TACTICS DISPLEASES PUBLIC

Irked by Pressure on Parliament on Problem Which Had Nothing to Do With War

Special

BERLIN, March 31.—The vote of confidence which the Churchill Government demanded and obtained in the Commons has not satisfied the British public despite the great majority of the votes, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today. He said that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill continued to be blamed for exerting pressure on Parliament by hinting at the seriousness of the situation and at the necessity of national unity in order to force his will upon Parliament in problems which had nothing to do with the war.

Meanwhile, other Berlin circles noted with interest that the London papers were complaining with remarkable unanimity about Churchill's parliamentary dictatorship and about the unhealthy conditions created thereby.

These complaints, in the opinion of German political quarters, leave no doubt that the success achieved by Churchill in Parliament has been a victory too dearly paid for. In these circumstances, it is opined here, the internal political development will deserve close attention in the coming weeks and months. They said that it remained to be seen whether the decrease in confidence regarding the leading men of the Churchill Government, in particular regarding Churchill himself and his Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, will continue.

It was the opinion here that the reputation which Churchill gained after Dunkirk as Britain's savior is gradually vanishing and that simultaneously there is a constantly increasing volume of criticisms of his foreign policy, which it was said is bound to lead to catastrophe.

U.S. PLANTS BEHIND PLAN

America Not Expecting Speedy Conclusion of War

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Workmen and employes under 26 years old in the United States will, in the future, be exempt from military service if production at their place of work remained behind the schedule of war requirements, according to an official announcement from Washington.

This measure is regarded by political quarters as proving that a further large scale recruiting is intended for the American armed forces and that a speedy conclusion of the war is not expected.

ENVOY VYSCHINSKI TO BADOGLIO REGIME RETURNS TO U.S.S.R.

Izvestia Article on Italy, Said Inspired by Soviet Ambassador, Upsets British

Special

BERLIN, March 31.—Soviet Ambassador to the Badoglio regime, Vyschinski, is at present in Moscow, according to information available at the German Foreign Office.

The Wilhelmstrasse declared that he arrived there rather vexed about the Anglo-American attempt to doublecross him in Italy.

The Izvestia article about the policy in Italy which German sources regard as sensational, was inspired by Ambassador Vyschinski, says the Wilhelmstrasse. This article is taken here as a reply to the Times which, sometime ago, dealt with Britain's complaints about Moscow's policy toward Badoglio.

Wilhelmstrasse described this Izvestia article as a broadside against Eden's foreign policy, in view of the fact that the Moscow Government organ had scored Britain for not doing enough to reorganize Badoglio's government.

Meanwhile, a United Press dispatch from Moscow speaks of a Soviet report to the United States and Britain which demands that the Kremlin be consulted in Western European questions. It was revealed that the Soviet Government had asserted that if it was asked to consult with Britain and the United States in questions concerning Poland, Finland and the Balkans, it would claim the right to be consulted in all questions referring to France, Italy and other Western European countries.

The UP report states that the Izvestia article was regarded in Moscow as the most important Soviet declaration about the relations between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets since the Teheran Conference.

British Are Upset

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Thursday's leading article in the Izvestia about the Italian problem has caused a considerable sensation in London, it is reported from the British capital.

British political quarters are at a loss to understand what aim the article has in view, especially concerning the anti-Axis policy in Italy and the renewal of the demand for a second front.

Diplomatic experts in London speak of another crisis in the relations between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. Obviously Downing Street is well aware of the importance of this latest Soviet attack because several hours had elapsed before the *semi-official* British news agency issued a rather curtailed summary of the article.

Burnett Succeeds Campbell

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Vice-Admiral Sir W. E. Campbell, Commander of the British South Atlantic Fleet has been relieved of his post and Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Burnett has been appointed as his successor.

Anglo-American Blind Bombing of Civilians Only Fans Burmese Hatred, Says Chieftain

Special

NORTHERN BURMA, March 30.—Inhuman bombing and ruthless machine-gunning of non-combatants by Anglo-American airmen have heightened the antipathy of the Burmese, declared a village headman here today.

He said that a few days ago enemy aircraft blindly bombed his village and inflicted injuries to two children and blew up some small teakwood boats. Indiscriminate bombings seem to be the enemy's specialty, the indignant headman declared sarcastically, adding, "The Anglo-Americans who profess to be the upholders of humanitarianism are wilfully machine-gunning defenseless people and bombing non-military objectives not once or twice, but many times in many localities simply because they are driven to desperation in fighting a losing war."

Pointing out that the enemy could not gain anything by killing innocent villagers or slaughtering buffaloes with machine-guns, he asserted that the only reason the enemy is adopting such brutal tactics is because he knows full well that civilians cannot hit back.

"At any rate, the Burmese are confident that the time will come when they can avenge the death of their countrymen who fell victim to Anglo-American atrocities," the headman went on.

"I am very glad that the Indian National Army is scoring brilliant achievements in conjunction with the Japanese Units on all fronts. With the Burmese, Indian and Japanese peoples putting up a united front, there is no doubt that ultimate victory will be ours," the village headman confidently declared.

Sepoy's Discarded Diary Reveals Indians' Deep Hatred for British

Mounting Feeling Among Indians in Enemy Army Against Their Oppressors Clearly Seen From Notes Found in Wukululu Village

By N. KOMATSU and T. IMAI
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, March 30.—Attesting to the deeply rooted resentment of the sepoys against the British as well as to the dilemma they experience when ordered to fight against their own fellow-countrymen, the contents of a little diary found in the village of Wukululu, northeast of Imphal by the Japanese Forces, clearly reveal the mounting anti-British feeling among the Indians for the Anglo-Indian Army.

The contents of the diary as translated by Sergeant B. of the Indian National Army, follows:

March 1.—Why are the British so haughty and selfish? While they indulge in rich food and comfortable beds, we are forced to carry heavy loads, trek dangerous paths, and cross broken bridges ahead of the British. We have certainly been deceived by their propaganda.

March 5.—Today again five of our comrades have deserted. Good luck to them!

March 8.—We talked of war aims but no one seems certain of them. Why should we fight against the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army whose sole aim is to liberate India?

March 10.—We are hearing rumors of the overwhelming victories of the Indian National Army fighting in conjunction with the Japanese Forces. The British officers discount the strength of the Indian Forces, giving us nasty looks whenever we mention the Indian National Army. They are evidently afraid of our deserting them.

March 11.—We hear that the Japanese Forces have pressed farther toward India. Tension and anxiety may be seen on the faces of the British. Three more of our comrades have fled. I wish them Godspeed.

March 17.—We have heard that the Indian National Army, with the Japanese Forces, have crossed the border! Must we fight against them, our own brothers? Such a thought makes us melancholy and sad.

March 19.—We know for certain that the Indian National Army has crossed the Indo-Burmese border. The British officers look grim and sullen and are keeping strict vigilance over us, evidently fearing that more of us will desert. Some of my comrades look sulky and irritated while others seem happy and cheerful. The latter must be thinking of joining the National Army. I, for one, am determined never to point a gun against my fellow-countrymen!

ATROCITY CHARGES OF U.S. ARE SCORED

American Educationist Raps Roosevelt Government's Lies About Japan

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Dr. Albert Palmer, well-known educationist in the United States, speaking at a meeting in New York, assailed the United States Government for having invented the atrocity stories of Japanese allegedly murdering United States soldiers and Filipinos, according to a correspondent of the London Daily Worker.

The correspondent quoted Palmer as saying that the Japanese soldiers did not commit any atrocities and stating that the Japanese were very clean and polite.

Palmer said that the Japanese were generally regarded as experts in the domain of children's education. The correspondent said that the New York Daily News backed Palmer's statement and in a editorial made a slashing criticism of Roosevelt and his policy, which, it declared was entirely dependent on Moscow.

Bares Imperialistic Aims

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, in a speech bombastically declared that the United States had to remain permanently armed to top strength in the Pacific "so there will never be another Pearl Harbor and a march to death on Bataan," says a report from San Francisco. Meanwhile, a New York dispatch quoted Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph Bard, in his address to the graduating class of the Navy School of Military Government at Columbia University, as saying that the central Pacific island areas, including the Japanese mandated islands, were "of peculiarly great strategic significance" for the defense of the United States and its national interest, indicating American imperialistic designs.

U.S. CASUALTIES HEAVY

Stimson Claims Toll of 179,239 for Army and Navy

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, announcing the latest reports of American war casualties as 179,239 for the army and navy gives an increase of 3,947 in a week, according to a Washington report.

He declared that the army casualties in all theaters of war up to March 15 totaled 130,619 and added the latest total reported for the navy, marines and coast-guards as 42,620.

CHUNGKING PEOPLE OBLIGED TO STEAL

Although Americans Are Well Off, General Public Forced To Rob to Live

Special

LISBON, March 31.—A vicious case of inflation is running havoc in Chungking as the residents, especially the Chinese salaried employes are resorting to black marketing, writes a New York Times correspondent in Chungking.

"On the whole," he declares, "the American soldiers stationed in Chungking are financially well off—infinitely better off than the Chinese salaried employes, who are suffering from inflation most cruelly. Many of these employes try to supplement their income by getting second jobs and stealing his boss's possessions if he has any left. When inflation becomes great, the temptation to steal becomes equally great.

"Hard pressed Chinese drivers of American cars who are trying to supplement their income by being chauffeurs while working at regular jobs occasionally steal quarts of oil which can be sold at high prices. Some cases are punished with capital punishment.

"About 80 per cent of the American army personnel are saving more than half of their monthly pay and still have enough left to buy good meals with wine in Chinese restaurants," he adds.

"Undoubtedly, many Chinese salaried employes who do not get enough food to keep in good health resent the loose-fingered affluence of the American soldiers."

Referring to the rumors of the hoarding of American dollars, the correspondent points out that it is most likely that the American currency is hoarded by the Chinese, who believe it is a safer medium for savings than the inflated Chinese currency and by others who buy rupees and then purchase goods from India for shipment into China over long caravan routes or by planes. Goods from India sell at enormous premiums in China.

"It is doubtful if the Chinese peasants have faith in the United States currency. But the Chinese of means, especially those who have been overseas, understand the United States currency and have confidence in it," he states.

"Of course, the circulation of foreign currency is illegal in China. It is legally negotiable only at Chinese banks for exchange at the official rate into Chinese currency. But when the black market gives six times as much as the official rate, it would be foolish to expect the American soldiers to exchange their pay at the banks."

The correspondent goes on to say that although the black market gives

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

MAJ.-GEN. WINGATE, ENEMY COMMANDER, IS KILLED IN BURMA

Died in Air Accident, British War Office Says, But Believed Due to Japanese Attack

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—The British War Office today announced that Major-General Charles Wingate, commonder of the British jungle units on the Burma front, was killed recently in an air accident, according to an AP dispatch received here.

No details are available as the announcement was brief, but it is known that Wingate, commanding the "air train" units, descended in northern Burma to disturb the Japanese in the rear.

Despite the fact that these enemy units had been encircled and annihilated by the Japanese, the anti-Axis had lauded their operations as being successful.

It is believed that Wingate was killed in action at that time and that the British announcement that he had died in an air accident is false.

In the spring of 1943, Wingate planned the guerilla operations in the Burma area and had taken over command of the "[illegible] units," but he was miserably defeated by the Japanese.

Together with a few of his surviving troops, Wingate narrowly escaped and fled into India. Then, for four months, no reports about Wingate were received.

Upon his return, Wingate was regarded by the British as a "hero."

Highway Cut Off

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—A broadcast from San Francisco received here this afternoon reports that the Imphal-Ledo motorcar highway has been cut off by the Japanese Forces at a point north of Imphal and that the British-Indian Forces have detailed reinforcements there.

Meanwhile, all India received a grave shock when the anti-Axis headquarters, in its war communique issued today, admitted that the Japanese Units operating in jungle areas had driven a deep wedge into the defense position of the British-Indian forces in East India and also penetrated principal traffic lines in the Manipur Plain, according to an Associated Press report from New Delhi.

The report added that admission of the fall of Tidim, an advance position 100 miles south of Imphal, made by General Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, immediately after the same anti-Axis announcement further aggravated the unrest prevailing in India.

Foe Resistance Smashed

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—Japanese attacks launched from various directions on the Imphal front have registered great progress, smashing the frenzied resistance of the British-Indian army at every point, and the situation has now become critical.

In a communique issued at 6 p.m. today by the headquarters of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, it was admitted that a part of the Japanese Forces reached a point on the Imphal-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 7)

Auchinleck Admits Collapse of Tidim At Central Assembly

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-chief of the British-Indian Army in India, is reported to have admitted the fall of Tidim at the meeting of the Indian Central Assembly today, according to New Delhi dispatches.

INDIANS BUYING UP PRECIOUS METALS

Is Reaction to Japanese Drive; Chungking Troubled Over Menace to Supply Routes

Special

LISBON, March 31.—The fear of invasion or a political disturbance in India is automatically followed by a heavy buying of precious metals and this has been well illustrated again in recent days as a result of the Japanese drive into India, according to a report in the News Chronicle, London.

The dispatch said that despite all reassuring talk from official quarters the average Indian felt sufficiently disturbed by the news to buy precious metals.

It was also revealed that for sometime past there had been official sales of gold in the Indian markets and that last week these suddenly expanded.

On March 24, for instance, 281,250 ounces were sold by the Reserve Bank, this being the highest record for a single day's sale. It was followed on the next day by a sale of 131,250 ounces.

The price of silver, which is not sold on official account, has risen very sharply and last week rose from 138.5 to 137.33 rupees per 100 tolas, the paper said.

Worries Chungking

Special

LISBON, March 31.—The New York Herald Tribune editorially said that the Chungking regime is worried over the Japanese advance into India because of the fear that the operations involved might slow down the flow of supplies to the China theater of war, according to a New York dispatch.

The paper said that this was not groundless fear because the anti-Axis operations in northern Burma were entirely dependent upon air transport so that if large units of the British-Indian army were needed to deal with the Japanese columns then supplies to the China war theater would necessarily be affected.

It was also declared that a curtailment of air deliveries to Chungking and to the British-Indian and Chungking-American forces in Burma plus the diversion of bombers and fighters from Burmese targets for the remaining weeks of the current dry season would be greatly to Japan's advantage.

The editorial pointed out that Chungking might have maintained the communications between India and China, through a route to the north of Burma this season, but that the Japanese advance into India might have been "just enough of a nuisance to make this impossible."

Australia-India Air Line

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The United States will open a new air-line between Australia and India in April, according to a New York report.

Nippon Fighter Units Blast 4 Foe Planes Out of Formation Attacking Truk Island

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 1.—More than four enemy planes were shot down or damaged when a formation of 33 four-engined bombers attacked Truk Island in two raids on Wednesday, one at dawn and the other in the afternoon.

Japanese Fighter Plane Units immediately intercepted the raiders and in fierce dogfights shot down three B-25 bombers and damaged another which dropped out of the battle trailing black smoke. In addition, several raiders are believed to have been damaged.

Down 3 Enemy Planes

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 1.—Japanese Units on Ponape Island downed three anti-Axis planes (one unconfirmed) on Thursday morning in a battle with a formation of 20 medium and small-sized planes that made an abortive raid on the island.

The remaining 17 enemy planes were beaten off by the Japanese Units which sustained no damage.

Langgur Raiders Repelled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 1.—A total of 21 enemy planes consisting of 11 B-24's and 10 B-25's attempted to raid Langgur in the Kei Islands on Thursday morning.

Intercepting the raiders in a furious battle, Japanese Fighter Plane Units damaged an enemy plane and repelled all the others.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

WEST AFRICAN UNITS FACING ANNIHILATION IN BURMA OPERATION

Powerful Japanese Contingent Cuts Off Enemy's Retreat On Southern Border

By H. HOSHIYASU and T. ENDO
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE SOUTHERN INDO-BURMESE BORDER, March 31.—Remnants of the West Africans who, reinforced by 3,000 fresh Gurkha troops, had come counter-attacking again the Kalandan positions in a desperate endeavor to turn the tide of war are now on the verge of annihilation.

Powerful units of the Japanese, assigned to the total destruction of the West African 81st Division, continued northward through the jungles and cut off the enemy's retreat at lightning speed. Already they are closing in upon the 8,000 remnants of the routed enemy who had fled into the mountains in a ring of steel from all sides. The Negro troops, isolated and cut off from supplies, are at the depth of their morale from terror and hunger. There is reported to be indescribable confusion through the ranks. They are being kept barely alive with provisions dropped from planes.

Meanwhile, the ring of steel is steadily being compressed. The Indian National Army has begun a terrific drive in concert with the Japanese against the trapped Africans.

Buthidaung Foe Hit

By K. MURAKAWA, I. WATANABE and M. MARUYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 31.—The Japanese are now pressing hard upon the enemy forces entrenched before Buthidaung.

Seizing the favorable opportunity afforded by the retreat of part of the enemy's 5th Division in the Maungdaw area, the Japanese swiftly turned to the offensive and steadily developed their field of operations. Upon capturing the enemy commissary positions on the left bank of the Mayu River, the Japanese at once made a reverse turn and conducted a surprise attack on the provisions dumps and artillery positions of the enemy to the north of Buthidaung, working havoc there. The contingent which advanced near Ngakuedauk, in spite of its small numeral strength, shattered the resistance of the large enemy force and cut off its retreat.

Developing the lightning attack for which the Japanese are noted, they threw the enemy's 26th Division into utter confusion, so that the enemy troops lying before Buthidaung have already begun evacuating toward Sinzeiwwa. The much-advertised enemy plan of occupying Buthidaung is now turning into a joke.

Big Clash Looms

By U. IIZUKA and R. INO
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST FRONT IN INDIA, March 30.—Latest indications show that a great clash between the enemy forces and the Imperial Japanese Forces now closing in on Imphal, capital of Manipur State, is looming.

The Imperial Forces after crossing the mountains along the Indo-Burmese border area advanced to the sector east of Imphal and smashing all enemy resistance, are now making preparations for a grand-scale annihilative campaign in the Manipur Plains.

Japanese Units which had been attacking Sangjak for some time rushed into the strategic keypoint on March 24 and completely smashed the enemy remnants who had been putting up a desperate resistance at various positions around the town on the night of March 26.

Vanguards of those units, together with the troops of the Indian National Army, continued their irresistible westward onrush and occupied Mission, a strategic keypoint situated 40 kilometers north of Imphal, on March 28, thus cutting off the retreat of the British-Indian 4th army corps.

Enemy Retreating

By S. NAKAJIMA, M. MATSUURA and T. OKUBO
Of the Military Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE INDO-BURMESE FRONT, March 30.—Remnants of the enemy's 17th Division numbering about 4,000, who had been infesting the mountains north of Tonzan and offering stiff resistance

(Continued on Page 2 Col. [illegible])

Press Comments

Saturday, April 1

JAPANESE PRESS IMPHAL

ASAHI—The Imperial Army which broke through the central Indo-Burmese border is now sweeping over the Imphal Plains like a prairie-fire. Assam Province is now in a state of severe unrest. Bengal is in the same condition. In fact, all the provinces, races, political factions and parties of India have now, almost without exception, unfurled their anti-British banner, and crafty Britain's rule of India is now facing an unprecedented crisis. The advance of the crack units of the Japanese, moreover, is being made in step with the Indian National Army burning with fighting spirit and the desire to set their country free.

The morale on our side is rising ever higher while that on the enemy side is sagging. It was at such a moment that the Imperial Headquarters announced that the Japanese had cut the important supply route of the enemy leading to Kohima, at a point 40 kilometers north of Imphal, on March 28. The news must have been enough to shake all India. The smouldering resentment of the Indian people against their oppressors must break out afresh, heartened by the success of their deliverers.

On the southern front, too, the enemy forces are suffering defeat. Each time they try to reform their lines they are being beaten and pounded. It is only natural that their casualties should be 10 times as great as those on our side. Where is Lord Louis Mountbatten who had been bragging that he would wrest back Burma? Crafty Britain is ever ready to camouflage the actual state of war by propaganda, conjuring tricks and intrigue. But we have only to tear the flimsy fabric of fraud with the sword of facts and deeds. The hallowed war we are fighting is too grim to be affected by deceit or delusion. Let no Greater East Asiatic nation be turned aside from her task by enemy intrigue. Let every Greater East Asiatic nation look steadfastly ahead to that bright future of Asiatic renaissance and fight on and on.

SOVIET-JAPANESE AGREEMENT REACHED

ASAHI—Protocols prolonging the Soviet-Japanese Fishery Treaty and arranging the transfer of our petroleum and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien to the Soviet Government were signed on March 30.

The fisheries in Soviet waters which form the backbone of our fishing industry in the northern waters had been developed by our ancestors and the fishing rights there had been consecrated to us by the blood shed by our people in the Russo-Japanese War. Thus the Soviet-Japanese Basic Treaty reaffirmed those rights. The Fishery Treaty regulates these our rights. Thus the conclusion of the protocol prolonging the term of the treaty is only a natural procedure. But the significant fact is that it has been concluded in the very midst of the stormy international environment. It is significant in view of the strenuous efforts of the United States and Britain to destroy the friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Moreover, a protocol that will dispense with the trouble-some annual negotiations for a modus vivendi that had been conducted no less than eight times has been signed. Now for five years the Fishery Treaty will stand without any further trouble.

As regards the transfer of North Saghalien concessions, the arrangement should be interpreted as a diplomatic step taken from a broad point of view. At the time the Soviet Union was striving to rise out of the chaos and ruin brought on by the war and revolution, Moscow adopted a policy of granting concessions as an expedient to attract foreign capital and industrial technique for the restoration of the country. With the foundations of the Soviet regime consolidated, the Soviet Government changed this policy and undertook to recover these concessions. Thus foreign concessions disappeared one by one until only our North Saghalien ones remained. Circumstances have now made their holding unnecessary. Thus the issue has been settled from a long-range point of view.

The Soviet-Japanese fishery question has ever been regarded as a barometer for gauging the state of Soviet-Japanese relations. In this sense the conclusion of the present agreement may be considered to have rendered Soviet-Japanese relations brighter and clearer. Also by its means the neutral relationship which forms the basis of the Soviet-Japanese relations has been proved beyond the possibility of doubt.

In January Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu stated in the Diet that relations between the Soviet Union and Japan had not been affected in the least by the War of Greater East Asia or by developments of the European War and the neutral relations between the two countries were being most satisfactorily maintained. The conclusion of the fishery agreement has more clearly demonstrated in substance the neutral relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

ARGENTINA STANDS FIRM

MAINICHI—We have already described in these columns the dilemma in which the United States is writhing, her pan-American policy having come up against the impenetrable wall of Argentine determination. Relations between the two countries have grown from bad to worse and now we may consider a serious stage to have been reached.

Pan-American policy may sound well but shorn of all camouflage it is nothing but unmitigated robbery taking advantage of the world war chaos. Its aim is to place Latin America under Washington's rule, an impudent, unscrupulous typical Yankee business. This has been pointed out in no uncertain terms by the Argentine Home Minister, Perinhel, who said: "The United States and Britain say that they are fighting for freedom but the present Great War is by no means being fought for the sake of freedom. If they triumph, they are certain to endeavor to dominate the world." This is all the more convincing as it comes from the lips of a responsible statesman of Argentina. Thus it seems that the backbone of the Argentine Government headed by Colonel Peron is not so slender as the United States has hoped it would be.

It is necessary, however, to know why Minister Perinhel has, though unofficially, requested the American Ambassador to withdraw from Argentina. The ostensible reason is that there is no sense in a diplomat of a nation with whom Argentina no longer has any diplomatic relations sojourning there. This is quite a reasonable view but the real reason seems to lie a little deeper. If our surmise is correct, the agitations behind scenes of the American Ambassador and his staff must have grown to intolerable proportions. That there have been such intrigues we may judge from the recent issues over the activities of the Associated Press and the United Press, the American International Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Grace Airways. The strict penalties meted out to them by the Argentine Government show to what annoying extent these American interests had been agitating. It is reasonable to suppose that behind them lurked the U.S. Ambassador and his staff.

Perhaps relations between Argentina and the United States will hereafter see some phenomenal development.

EAST ASIA WAR AND CHUNGKING REGIME

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The advance of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army in India has brought about an unexpected situation for Britain and caused her extreme consternation. The importance of India as an East Asiatic State has never been so clearly revealed for Britain today regards India as the only remaining base of operation for disturbing East Asia and an important factor for the strengthening of its fighting power.

The advance into India of the Azad Hind Army and the movement of the Indian public will be the deciding factors in ending Britain's exploitation of India. In connection with the awakening of India as an East Asiatic State, the Chungking regime's recent tendency to become the tool of the United States and Britain is to be particularly noted.

Ever since the Japanese closed the Burma route Chungking has been eagerly trying to open a new supply line. The regime also placed its hopes on supplies by air but they have greatly diminished and the war supplies destined for Chungking have been stocked in India in large quantities, awaiting transportation. With the rapid advance of the Japanese and Indian troops into India, it is only a question of days when all the bases vital for the supply of war materials to Chungking will lose their functions.

When we view the tendency of Chungking which is becoming more dependent on the United States and Britain with the weakening of its resistance power, there can be no doubt about its fate.

Chungking People Obliged to Steal

(Continued From Page 1)

the American soldiers and American civilians enormous financial advantage over the salaried Chinese, it gives them no particular advantage over the Chinese merchants, traders, farmers and others, whose income rises with the inflation.

ANZAC SUBMISSION TO AMERICA NOTED

Menzies Statement on Recent Agreement Seen to Appease Aggravated U.S. Feeling

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Robert Menzies' statement in the Australian House of Representatives today that the Australia-New Zealand agreement signed between these two countries in January of this year was not binding upon future Governments was viewed by political observers here as a submission of these two countries to the disapproval openly voiced by United States officials.

Menzies said that it was not a treaty in the strict sense of the word but purely a political document made between the two Governments in representing their current views. He admitted that the agreement "contained many useful provisions but on the other hand it exhibited certain defects which far outweighed the merits."

Menzies criticized the clause relating to international air transport services which, he said, could only be solved by an all-around international agreement and also clause sixteen which advised that the construction and use in wartime of military installations did not afford any status for territorial claims. Political observers here saw in this statement an effort to appease the United States whose feelings had been aggravated by the clause obviously designed to prevent United States' encroachments on the South Pacific.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 31

Between the lower reaches of the Bug and the Dniester as well as between the Dniester and the Pruth the Soviets attacked all day long. They were repulsed in fierce fighting with heavy losses inflicted upon them. In one sector the fighting against Soviet Vanguards is still raging. Rumanian troops, operating along the Pruth, threw back the Soviets and captured several localities. Southwest of Proskurov defensive and offensive fighting is being continued.

East of Stanislau the Germans dispersed a motorized enemy brigade and captured numerous prisoners and large quantities of war trophies. At Tarnopol fighting activity slackened. In the Brody area a German tank formation wiped out major Soviet infantry and tank forces.

Kovel defenders repulsed several enemy attacks and destroyed 15 tanks. In the area north of the town violent Soviet attacks collapsed.

Between the Dnieper and Chaussy, the Soviets vainly continued their attempts at breaking through. Southeast of Ostrov and south of Pleskau they made numerous, but unsuccessful thrusts. Southwest of Narva the bulk of several Soviet divisions was encircled and annihilated in several days of hard fighting in forests and marshes.

Repeated enemy relief attacks were frustrated. The Soviet losses were more than 6,000 dead, several hundred troops taken prisoner, and 59 guns, numerous other arms and large quantities of war material captured.

In Italy, the enemy forces which had been encircled southwest of Cassino for some time was annihilated. Many enemy troops were killed and a large number of prisoners were taken. Arms and war material of all kinds were captured.

German shock troops in the northern part of Cassino captured several enemy bases in a smashing attack. In other successful shock-troop attacks four enemy tanks were destroyed.

Last night the German air defense achieved one of the biggest successes it has gained so far during a British terror attack on Nuremberg. They prevented the enemy in carrying out a concentrated attack and downed 132 four-engined bombers. In the town of Nuremberg and in some other places in southern German, damage was caused. Some enemy intruder planes made harassing attacks against western Germany.

Meanwhile, German fighter bombers raided targets in London and on the south coast of England.

Escort vessels of a German convoy, naval anti-aircraft artillery and fighters shot down seven out of 18 British torpedo carrying planes which had made an unsuccessful attack against a German convoy off the Norwegian coast.

German U-boats, operating in the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, sank four enemy vessels totaling 23,000 tons and one escort. They further shot down two enemy bombers.

Nippon Corporal Given Credit for Capture Of 18 Stranded Tommies Taking River Bath

By T. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NORTH BURMA FRONT, March 30.—The shooting down or capture of 21 glider-borne British soldiers, a group of stranded and lost jungle orphans, is credited to through the resourcefulness of Corporal Iwakichi Totsuka, a native of Ibaraki Prefecture. Corporal Totsuka disguised as a Burmese stole upon the enemy, who had been forced to make a landing, and leisurely sizing up the situation brought his Corps back to make the attack.

The following is Corporal Totsuka's own story of his daring and exciting adventure:

"On March 11, some of the native Burmese inhabitants reported that about 20 enemy soldiers were bathing in broad daylight in a river about eight kilometers northwest of Indaw on the Indo-Burma border. Disguised as a Burmese, I immediately set out to investigate. Sure enough I came upon a group of naked enemy soldiers, bathing in the river or busily occupied in cooking a meal. The machine guns and rifles had been thrown down on the bank of the river.

"I approached nearer to the men taking them off their guard by jabbering away in the Burmese language. One of the men offered me a box of cigarettes saying in faulty Burmese, 'Britain and Burma are one.' To ally any suspicions that might be cast on my disguise, I blew my nose with my fingers as all Burmese usually do. 'Uh, nasty!' said the donater of the tobacco, but he seemed to be put perfectly at ease.

"When the right opportunity came, I made my departure from the spot unobserved and unheeded. I hurriedly lead my Unit back for an attack on the naked enemy soldiers, enjoying a plunge in the river. We trained our guns on them. Letting out fearful shrieks and howls, the enemy ran for cover into the jungles. Three were killed but 18 were captured alive.

"They were non-commissioned British officers and soldiers. They had boarded a glider under orders that an attack would be launched on Burma directly from their base at Silchar in eastern India. The rope pulling their glider had broken and the men had been grounded in an unknown territory. The fighting spirit had gone out of them and their only desire was to be sent back to England."

PEAK HIGHER THAN EVEREST IS ENCOUNTERED BY PILOT

Summit in Sikiang Estimated Towers 900 Meters More Than Himalayan Mountain

Special

LISBON, March 30.—A mountain which is estimated to be from 700 to 900 meters higher than the so far highest known Mount Everest was encountered by a pilot, who, in a flight from India to China was obliged to deviate from the ordinary route to avoid a bad weather region. He was over the province of Sikiang somewhere north of Tinghsiang when emerging from a cloud bank he found himself flying along a gigantic massive summit which was about 2,000 to 3,000 feet above him. His instruments showed that he was flying at an altitude of 30,000 feet. On landing in China he found that his instruments worked normally. This mountain, in the opinion of the pilot, had never been seen by human eyes since it was surrounded by a belt of mountains of gigantic height which were completely hiding this highest mountain from the ground. Interesting in this connection is that it has frequently been asserted in the past that in eastern Tibet there are mountains which are higher than Mount Everest.

West African Units Facing Annihilation In Burma Operation

(Continued From Page 1)

on the strength of the supplies dropped from the air, began retreating in disorder under the pressure of the Japanese offensive by land and air. The campaign to destroy the 17th Division has thus entered its concluding stage.

Against part of the enemy force which slipped through the ring of encirclement under the cover of night and fled into the jungle area toward the northwestern border, the Japanese are throwing out a terrific barrage of artillery and rifle fire and are conducting an annihilative operation.

On the other hand, the 23rd Brigade of the enemy 23rd Division participating in the rescue of the stragglers of the routed 17th Division is accommodating what men they could but is itself being also subjected to the fierce attacks of the Japanese and Indian national armies.

I.N.A. Crush Foe

By U. IIZUKA, and R. INO
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST FRONT IN INDIA, March 30.—The Indian National Army, which along with the Imperial Japanese Forces had poured into the vicinity of Imphal, the enemy's stronghold, on March 24 crushed the enemy in the neighborhood of Sangjak, 40 kilometers northeast of Imphal, and achieved results which included 60 bodies left behind by the enemy, 20 prisoners taken, 19 trench motars, two mountain guns and two heavy machine-guns captured.

Without taking breath, the Azad Hind Army hotly pursued the remnants of the defeated enemy forces in the region on both sides of the Imphal road and tracked down hundreds of enemy troops at a height 20 kilometers northeast of Imphal. At 3 p.m. on March 27, a charge was carried out and the enemy remnants wiped out in a heroic hand-to-hand fight.

Mississippi Flood Causes Big Damage In Alabama, Georgia

Special

LISBON, March 31.—The Mississippi River again overflooded its banks causing severe damage over a wide area, it was announced on Friday, according to New York reports. Already 76 bridges have been carried away and the flood in connection with the rainfalls which occurred at the same time have caused extensive damage especially in Alabama and Georgia. The United States public has been asked to contribute donations in order to help the people afflicted in these areas.

Reich Air Defenses Down 141 Bombers; Paralyze RAF Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

ican machine returned from this raid unscathed, Lay states.

He adds that apart from the fact that a considerable part of the four-engined bombers were shot down, all machines were more or less heavily damaged. Many bombers made narrow escapes to England with two or three engines only. Some of them crashed when landing.

Lay then reveals the truth about the physical condition of the American airmen. He states that the crews were often quarrelling during nerve-racking attacks. It had happened that the crews refused to obey the pilots and tried to force him to turn off while the air battle was still in full swing. He also points out that often members of crews of damaged but still usable planes baled out contrary to all instructions. It was natural he states that heavy losses were influencing the morale of the United States airmen.

WAR INDUSTRY STRIKES SPREADING IN BRITAIN

135,000 Coal Miners, Shipbuilders Now Taking Part in Walk-Outs

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Britain's war industry strikes have spread with 135,000 men in the coal mines and shipyards now taking part in walk-outs, according to a London dispatch.

The dispatch said that many shipbuilding apprentices who rejected the Union pleas to return to work received notices to report for medical examinations in the first step of the Government's move to make them work or fight.

Meanwhile, the coal mine strike in Yorkshire was further aggravated with 90,000 miners idle and crippling production in 70 pits. Unlike the recent South Wales strike over extra pay for special work, the dispute in Yorkshire hinges on the miners' objection to the deduction in pay for the coal taken to their own homes.

Kondo Felicitates Jen

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 31.—In felicitation of the occasion of China's first Navy Day which falls on April 1, Admiral Nobutake Kondo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, today dispatched a congratulatory telegram to Chinese Navy Minister Jen Yuan-tao.

BURMA TO GET BACK SEIZED FOE ASSETS

Procedures for Transfer Completed by Nippon Military Authorities

Domei

RANGOON, March 30.—Procedures for the transfer of all enemy assets seized by the Japanese Army in Burma to the new independent Government of Burma were completed yesterday with the Japanese military authorities here handing Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya, representing the Burmese authorities, the inventory of the assets to be transferred.

The Japanese Government had decided to transfer the enemy property whether seized or placed under control of the Japanese military authorities when they advanced into Burma, on the occasion of the birth of the independent Burmese nation in August last year. On the day that Burma declared independence, Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada notified Head of State Dr. Ba Maw of this decision and since then the authorities had been making preparations for the step. Having completed all arrangements, they handed the inventory of all the enemy assets they had held to Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya, thus completing all the procedures for the transfer.

The assets held by the Japanese were chiefly the property owned by the British and American nationals before the war, constituting the backbone of Anglo-American economic control of Burma and the main aorta of the British colonial exploitation of the country. All these assets have now been placed in the hands of the rejuvenated Burmese nation to be used to strengthen her foundations and to contribute to the joint war efforts of Burma and Japan.

U.S. SOLDIER VOTE BILL SET TO BECOME A LAW

Roosevelt Says Measure Will Go Into Effect Without His Signature

Special

LISBON, March 31.—President Roosevelt tonight notified Congress that he was letting the service vote bill become a law without his signature even though he considers it "wholly inadequate" in providing the servicemen and women opportunity to vote, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Roosevelt sent the message to Capitol Hill announcing his intention to let the controverted measure become a law tonight. At the same time, he appealed to the various States to cooperate in making the bill as "fully effective as its defective provisions will allow."

The measure will allow the servicemen and women overseas to vote with the federal ballots, only if they had applied for State ballots by September 1 and did not receive them by October 1. In addition, the governors of the States would have to certify that the ballots were authorized by State law.

BRITISH IRRESPONSIBILITY DISAPPOINTS PORTUGUESE

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Continued food difficulties and impending rationing of bread have surprised the Portuguese public.

It was generally expected that England would keep up to her pledge regarding the delivery of wheat when she took over the bases in the Azores in October, 1943.

It is opined that the Portuguese requirements would be shoved aside in favor of the Soviets. The Moscow Government gave notice to England and the United States that the Soviet needed, until the new harvest, 8,000,000 tons of wheat. It is said that London and Washington had given the Soviet Union priority rights concerning deliveries of any kind.

F.D.R.'S 4TH TERM GOOD

26 Washington Journalists Support President in Race

Special

LISBON, March 31.—President Roosevelt's prospects for a fourth period of office are called very good by Washington journalists, according to the United States periodical, News Week, which—as it has done often before—interviewed 50 of the best-known Washington press representatives.

Of these, the magazine adds, 26 declared themselves in favor of Roosevelt, seven in favor of Republican Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, six in favor of Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, and only two in favor of Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, while the remaining newspapermen refused to make any statements.

Nippon Art Exhibition Is Opened at Cracow; Sakuma, Frank Attend

Special

BERLIN, March 31.—The Japanese art exhibition opened today at Cracow, Austria, in the presence of Dr. Hans Frank, Governor-General, and Shin Sakuma, Japanese Minister to Austria. Speaking on behalf of the Germany-Japan Society, Professor Kuemmel, noted authority on things Japanese, lauded the unity and patriotism of the Japanese people while Minister Sakuma stated that the exhibition is an expression of unity and sureness of victory of the German and Japanese people.

Maj.-Gen. Wingate, Enemy Commander, Is Killed in Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

Tidim Highway 40 miles west of the Indian border on March 29.

Continuing, the announcement said that the main Japanese force operating along the Imphal-Tidim road has increased its pressure on the anti-Axis troops in supporting the offensive near Palelu.

Mountbatten's headquarters also admitted that the retreat route of the main body of the British-India army, struggling to check the rushing advance of the Japanese along the highway, has been completely cut off.

Furthermore, it was revealed that simultaneously with the bombardment of the anti-Axis positions at Tammu, the Japanese occupied a hilly sector east of the Imphal-Kohima road. Thus, the anti-Axis has virtually admitted the fact that the only supply route of the troops of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, deputy commander of anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, is exposed to a great menace.

Severe Battle Continues

Domei

CANTON, March 31.—Admitting that the 4th Corps of the British-Indian army has evacuated from its positions in the Imphal sector, an Indian radio broadcast in its report yesterday concerning the war situation in Eastern India, said:

"The battle continues to rage with full violence on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung roadway in the Arakan area. Fighting operations have been made difficult due to the advent of a slight monsoon.

"On the central firing line the Japanese troops supported by tanks and big guns initiated four vigorous attacks against the anti-Axis positions in the Imphal sector. The 4th Corps of the Anglo-Indian army withdrew to new positions after a counter-attack."

BURMA TO BOLSTER INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

5-Year Plan Set for Increasing Domestic Industries; To Organize New Associations

Domei

RANGOON, March 30.—The Burmese Government has decided to launch a five-year plan in order to stabilize the management of domestic industries and at the same time strive for increased production.

In this connection, the Government will foster an industrial co-operative movement in Burma in order to realize a complete systematization of local industries from the 1944 fiscal year.

It is recalled that the Burmese Government last May put into operation plans for the increased production of rongi cloth and organized the Handweavers' and Handspinners' Association.

Furthermore, in November of last year, the Government formed the Ox-carters' Association and at the same time exerted every effort to streamlining internal transportation.

However, with the increased demand of daily necessities, it decided to promote a small-scale industry through industrial cooperatives from the 1944 fiscal year.

For the immediate present, the Government is laying stress on the increased production of cotton thread, cotton cloth, leather, gunny sacks, straw bags and other straw products, paper, soap, agricultural implements, ox-carts, small vessels, charcoal substitutes and cement.

Centered around these hand industries, many associations will be organized under a five-year plan with these organizations conducting various undertakings such as technical guidance, finance, joint selling and buying, thus stabilizing the management of hand industries as well as attaining increased production.

Grand Concert
Sponsored by NIPPON MUSICAL CULTURAL ASS.
Featuring
YOICHI HIRAOKA
XYLOPHONE
SAKAE KITAZAWA
SOPRANO
Kokyo String Quartet; TOROKU TAKAGI (Piano)
Sunday, April 9, at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Program includes Xylophone and Piano; Xylophone and String Quartet; Soprano Solo and Xylophone Solo.

ADMISSION: ¥2.40, ¥1.40
(All Reserve Seat)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Chikatetsu Shibai Annai-sho, Nikkyo Annaisho (care of Nippon Gakki) Ginza.

TOBIS
War Episodes of Frederick the Great
Der Grosse König
偉大なる王者
DER GROSSE KOENIG
"THE GREAT KING"
with
OTTO GEBUHR
KRISTINA SODERBAUM
and
GUSTAV FROELICH
Directed by
VEIDT HARLAN
Now Showing
GAIKOKU EIGA K.K.

NAVY CADETS VISIT MINISTER SHIMADA

Were Graduated Recently—Makita to Command Maizuru Naval Station

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada gave words of encouragement to the midshipmen recently graduated from the Naval Academy, Naval Engineering School and Navy Paymasters' School who visited the Navy Minister at the Navy Ministry at 8:55 a.m. on Saturday, under the guidance of Commander Ichihiro Oshima.

Admiral Shimada, in his capacity as Chief of the Naval General Staff, then reviewed the midshipmen.

The young navy officers were guests at a luncheon given in their honor by the Navy Minister at the Naval Club at noon the same day. After the luncheon, they paid homage at the Meiji Shrine.

Navy Shifts Announced

Vice-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita, Commander-in-Chief of the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station and Vice-Admiral Ichiro Ono has been made Commander-in-Chief of the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters, the Navy Ministry announced Saturday.

Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okouchi, outgoing Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station has been assigned to the Naval General Staff as well as to the Navy Ministry.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AWAIT JUTE PRODUCTION IN F.I.C.

Manufacture of Gunny Bags Also Progressing, Says East Asia Ministry's Expert

Domei

HANOI, March 30.—Yutaro Kato, agricultural expert attached to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, today declared that prospects for the increased production of jute in French Indo-China are very bright.

Mr. Kato has been on an inspection tour of the jute plantations managed by Japanese commercial firms in French Indo-China since March 14.

He said that although over 6,000 tons of jute were produced last year, this total could be greatly increased through improved cultivation methods.

The production of gunny bags was progressing according to plans, Mr. Kato declared, adding that with the introduction of new machinery, a further increase in production could be realized. He disclosed that 11,000 idle spindles in Japan scheduled to be shipped to French Indo-China shortly, will be used for the manufacture of gunny bags in French Indo-China.

CHINA LITERARY BODY SET

Inauguration Ceremony Due in April; Head Office in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, March 31.—The China Literary Society will be inaugurated sometime in the middle of April, with Chou Tso-jen as president. Its head office will be established in Nanking and its branches in Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow and other main cities.

The forthcoming inauguration of the society is the outcome of consultation among Shimpei Kusano and Tin Yu-sang of the Propaganda Department of the National Government of China and Mr. Chou, Chen Tao-sun and other prominent men of letters in North China. The society will include more than 200 eminent literary writers of China.

BOLSTERS AIRLINE SETUP

Indo-China to Create Special Transportation Organ

Domei

HANOI, March 31.—In order to expand and perfect French Indo-China's air transportation setup, the Government-General has decided to establish an air transportation department, under direct control of the Government-General.

As the proposed organ will be created in line with the decisive war measure, it will be headed by the Commander-in-Chief of Indo-China's air forces.

Guinto Renamed Mayor

Special

MANILA, March 30.—Leon G. Guinto was reappointed Mayor of Manila and Jose Figueras as Deputy Mayor by President Jose P. Laurel today. The President also renamed all other city officials namely: Victor Alfonso as city treasurer; Vicente Orosa as city engineer and architect; Julio Francia as city assessor; Jacinto Lorenzo as city fire brigade commander, and Mariano Villanueva as city register of deeds.

Tokyo to Construct Burmese Pagoda; Ceremony Held Before Buddha's Ashes

Domei

RANGOON, March 28.—A pagoda, its lower part modelled on the lines of the Ananda Pagoda in Pagan and the upper part following the shape of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon, will be constructed in Tokyo.

The projected pagoda will house the ashes of Gautama Buddha which were placed in the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in an impressive ceremony yesterday evening. They will remain there pending transportation to Japan.

Attended by many pious Burmese men and women dressed in the costume of the monarchical age, the ceremony started with a recital of sutras by Buddhist priests which was joined in by all present. Then, flowers were offered to the ashes.

Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Dr. Ba Maw, members of the Burmese Cabinet and Lieutenant-Colonel Anil Chandra Chatterji, first Governor-Designate of the Liberated Territory of Free India, worshipped before the ashes.

Following this, U Tin, President of the Privy Council, and Welfare and Publicity Minister Bandoola U Sein gave addresses, both declaring that in return for the tremendous assistance given by Japan, Burma was sending to Japan a symbol of the greatest spirit it was capable of.

The plan to build the pagoda was conceived by Hyogoro Sakurai, former highest adviser to the Burmese Government, and other people in Japan interested in Burma. The plan has been taking shape since its approval by Prime Minister Ba Maw.

Meanwhile, the hatred of the Burmese people for the Americans and British increases as they contemplate on the pagodas which have been damaged in indiscriminate air raids.

MINISTER LI LAUDS CHINA'S PROGRESS

Says Results Achieved by Nanking Government Surpass All Expectations

Special

HSINKING, March 29.—"The epochal return of the National Government to Nanking, four years ago is historically significant in that it conclusively guaranteed East Asia's prosperity today," declared Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Foreign Minister, today on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

Minister Li said that the strides made by China economically and in the restoration of peace and order have surpassed all expectations, eliciting the sincere respects of Manchoukuo.

Continuing, he stressed that Manchoukuo, dedicated as it is to the common cause with China together with Japan, will aid China for the consummation of their joint objective to crush the Anglo-Americans.

In conclusion, Minister Li reaffirmed Manchoukuo's resolve to fight the war to a victorious ending.

Stresses China's Task

Special

PEKING, March 29.—Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, as well as the establishment of the Commission, declared that East Asia's rear industrial base for war prosecution is rapidly taking shape in North China—a task that is the prime mission of the 100,000,000 people of North China.

Wang stressed the need for the people of North China to concentrate their entire efforts on the attainment of this objective so as to gain final victory in the war.

Referring to the budget for this coming year, he stated that revenues and expenditures total 594,900,000 yuan, an increase of 83,710,000 yuan over last year's budget. This increase he said, reflects the Government's determination to boost production and the shipment of goods and to intensify other wartime activities.

INSPECTOR IS APPOINTED

Lieutenant-General Monobe Given Post in Commissary

The War Ministry announced on Saturday the appointment of Lieutenant-General Nagahoko Monobe as Inspector of Commissary.

Graduating from the Military Staff College in 1921, Lieutenant-General Monobe has successively served in various important posts, including service in the Military Transportation Department, the Army General Staff Office, the Army Staff of the Hiroshima Division, the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, the Army Aviation Headquarters, and as Corps Commander in China and as head of the Army Commissary School.

Canton Fetes Anniversary

Special

CANTON, March 30.—All Canton today celebrated the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking when a rally was held at the Chungshan Memorial Hall here attended by 1,000 Government and civilian representatives. A parade of government officials, school youths and members of other public bodies through the main streets highlighted the day's colorful program.

Tajiri Enroute Here

Special

SHANGHAI, March 31.—Akiyoshi Tajiri, former Japanese Minister to Shanghai, left here by air for Tokyo this morning.

TAXIS TO DISAPPEAR FROM NEXT MONTH

Ruling Will Allow Cars to Be Used for More Urgent Business to Aid War Effort

Cruising taxis will disappear from the streets of Tokyo from April 30 in accordance with the decision reached by the Transportation Department of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters and notified to automobile associations under the supervision of the various police stations in the Metropolis on March 31.

The new passenger motor-car control regulations aim to direct the surplus cars, resulting from the enforcement of the ruling, for use in more urgent industries. The cars will be distributed for the exclusive use of various factories and business houses, preference being given in accordance to the relative importance of the places entitled to the privilege. As the cars will be exclusively attached to Government offices and vital war industries for the purpose of increasing production they will not be permitted to be utilized for any other purpose.

Then, in readiness for any exigency, the number of emergency cars will be increased and arrangements made to detail a number of cars at such stations as Tokyo and Ueno for the convenience of those coming into the city. Each police station will have several cars in readiness to meet the emergency needs of the sick, those called to the colors or under labor draft notices and requiring urgent transportation facilities.

Furthermore, the new ruling plans for the reconstruction of passenger cars into light trucks for the transportation of small freight.

CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

Increase Seen in Volume of Materials Carried Last Year; Passenger Revenue Gains

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—The Central China Railway Company during the fiscal year 1943 registered a particularly noteworthy increase in the volume of vital war materials transported and a sharp gain in the number of passengers due to the steady restoration of peace and order as well as an alleviation in restrictions over the movement of materials.

Figures at the close of December last year indicated a 241 per cent increase in the number of passengers, 349 per cent increase in passenger revenue, 112 per cent increase in volume of freight, and 158 per cent in the revenue of freight as compared with the corresponding period of 1942.

The company's revenue from miscellaneous sources such as management of hotels and restaurants also gained by 220 per cent from ¥1,752,485 at the close of 1942 to ¥3,854,043 at the end of 1943.

LIKELY TO SUCCEED OGURA

Fujiyama Recommended as Head of East Asia Economic Council

Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies, was recommended as president of the East Asia Economic Council succeeding Masatsune Ogura, who was recently appointed highest economic adviser to the National Government of China, at the trustees meeting of the East Asia Economic Council held on Thursday.

On the same occasion Makoto Den, former vice-president of the Central China Railway Company, was recommended as managing-director of the Council.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY INCREASED IN CHINA

Great Strides Made by Finance Department of Political Affairs Organ

Special

PEKING, April 1.—The fourth anniversary, on March 30, of the birth of the North China Political Affairs Commission, witnessed a marked progress in all phases of activities in North China, particularly in the political and economic fields.

In reviewing the economic and financial progress in North China, special note should be taken of the finance department of the North China Political Affairs Commission which was created in 1940, immediately following the return of the National Government of China to Nanking. With Wang Shih-ching as the first chief of the department, four bureaus of general affairs, taxation, public bonds and accounts were created within the department to look after all the economic, financial and monetary operations within North China.

Under the direction of the finance department, vigorous operations were immediately started for stabilizing the monetary structure and the reforming of taxation as well as the tariff system within North China.

Through the enactment of the income tax law based on the provisions of the provisional income tax law drafted prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, collection of income taxes was immediately started late in 1940.

Exerts Full Efforts

Wang Shih-ching in the concurrent capacity of Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of China left no stone unturned for strengthening local finance and establishing the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank of China note.

For the purpose of disposing the old currency a revised law was promulgated in April of 1941 while special regulations restricting the inflow of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo note as well as the Mengchiang Bank note into North China were enacted in May of the same year.

Through other monetary control measures such as the adjustment of notes and coins of small denominations, the license system for imports and shipments without bills of exchange, control over foreign exchange, and the monetary system in North China were stabilized resulting in the complete exit of the old Fapi.

The readjustment of the taxation system was another great work of the finance department. In order to increase tax receipts of the Commission's treasury, taxes on domestic cigarettes and leaf tobacco were revised up to April, 1942, while a wholesale revision of income taxes was introduced in June of the same year. Also, the salt tax was increased while the selling price of salt was revised so as to increase revenue.

All these monetary "rejuvenation" measures succeeded in achieving a complete reform of the financial and economic operations in North China with the consequent economic self-sufficiency of North China attained by the end of 1943.

Meanwhile, activities in North China as a supply base for Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are worthy of special mention. All efforts were made by the financial authorities of the Commission to further accelerate the exchange of staple commodities among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

In June of 1943, a special bonded warehouse system was introduced by the Commission in order to carry out the smooth passage of goods between North China and Manchoukuo by way of Shanghaikwan. All specific duties were revised into ad valorem duties in July of 1943 in order to cope with unbalanced tariff rates.

Introduces New Taxes

In the same month, new taxes were introduced for tobacco, alcoholic drinks and textiles in order to obtain new sources of revenue.

Through the medium of such financial operations which were carried out by the finance department with the assistance and understanding of the Japanese authorities, the wartime financial standing of North China was bolstered infinitely, thereby greatly promoting the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank of China note, as well as the political influence of the Political Affairs Commission.

Under date of November 12, 1943, the North China Political Affairs Commission carried out a sweeping reorganization of the Government offices under its control in order to cope with the new developments resulting from the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Treaty of October 30, 1943.

As a result, the finance department was reorganized into the department of economic affairs consisting of six bureaus, namely, general affairs, commerce, monetary affairs, taxation, labor and industry, and prices, with its controlling power greatly enlarged as an exclusive supervisory organ of all wartime monetary economic activities in North China.

The new Department of Economic Affairs is now tasked with comprehensive duties in the field of economic operations in North China under the wartime situation.

Outstanding among such operations is the strengthening of the wartime economic structure of North China, the drafting of a proper monetary policy in North China through the Federal Reserve Bank of China, positive investments in wartime development operations, promotion of commerce and industry, guidance and supervision over labor for developing North China as well as the price adjustment with special stress on prevention of inflationary tendencies.

With a view to encouraging the results which have been achieved by the Department of Economic Affairs since its creation, great expectations are being placed on its future activities as an integral part in the wartime economic structure of New China.

East Asia Round-Up

Photo Exhibition Held

Special

MANILA, April 1.—An exhibition showing photographic versions of the epic development of the Philippines and "The United States in Agony" will be held by the Nippon Bunka Kaikan today. President Jose P. Laurel, Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto and Eulogio Rodriguez, director of the National Library, will attend the function.

Examiners' Board Created

Special

MANILA, April 1.—A new board of examiners for nurses which will give its first civil service tests on April 22 to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Health and in other medical agencies was created by President Jose P. Laurel on March 29.

Engineers Pass Exams

Special

MANILA, April 1.—Five electrical engineers and 35 pharmacists qualified in the recent civil service tests given by the Government yesterday.

Arab Drama Staged

Special

JOHORE BHARU, April 1.—A concert highlighted by the Arab drama, "Spirit of Bravery" was staged at the Yamato Theater here yesterday and the proceeds donated to the Japan Red Cross fund.

Japanese Lectures Given

Special

DJAKARTA, April 1.—Hiroshi Hayashi of the Publicity Department of the Japanese Military Administration here recently gave a 10-day series of lectures here on the Japanese spirit viewed from the historical point to the provincial leaders of the Home Defense and Welfare Society.

Chosenese Colonizers Active

Domei

HSINKING, April 1.—As a result of negotiations between the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments, about 10,000 Chosenese colonizers making up 2,180 households are being sent to Manchoukuo to bolster Manchoukuo's agricultural industry. A part of these immigrants has already settled in Manchoukuo and the rest is expected to arrive by the early part of May.

Actors Give Donations

Special

MANILA, April 1.—The Screen and Stage Committee headed by Vicente Rufino turned over 23,000 pesos as part of the total gate receipts during the Red Cross Day held at the local theaters on March 29.

Baguio Police Graduate

Special

BAGUIO, April 1.—Two hundred and fifty trainees recently graduated from the Baguio Constabulary Academy to bolster peace and order in northern Luzon. Mayor Nicasio Valderrosa and other high Filipino officials were present at the graduation ceremony.

Bekki To Lecture

Special

DJAKARTA, April 1.—Professor Atsuhiko Bekki, of the Southern Cultural Research Chamber here will make a round of lecture calls at Djogjakarta, Semarang, Soerbaja and Malang in the near future to speak about things Japanese.

MORE FOE ASSETS GIVEN TO NANKING

Transferred to North China Political Organ on Fourth Anniversary

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—On the occasion, today, of the fourth anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government of China and also of the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission, a total of 1,548 items of properties formerly under control of the Chungking regime, America, Britain and other enemy countries were formally transferred to the North China Political Affairs Commission by the authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China.

The transfer of these enemy assets were conducted at a ceremony held at 3:30 p.m., today, at the Political Affairs Commission with the attendance of Japanese officials and military representatives and Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Commission.

Among the assets which were formerly under Chungking control are the buildings of the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces in North China, the Hsinminhui and the Sino-Japanese Economic Association, while those formerly in the possession of America, Britain and other enemy countries include the Grand Hotel de Peking, the Tientsin Electric Company and the Union Church.

Four of the factories returned to China today will hereafter be operated under joint Chinese and Japanese management. The Taku Shipyard will make a new start under the management of the Tientsin Lighter and Shipping Company.

BARBER SHOP
Yamato
Formerly YOUNG-KEN
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO.... 80 SEN Tax 50% No Tip
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYERS RESTAURANT
TEL: (57) 1391

RECORDS BOUGHT & SOLD
Tel. Kanda 25-2443
MEIKYOKU-DO
14, JIMBOCHO, 1-CHOME, KANDA

The Oriental Hotel, Ltd.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Best Known Hotel for Its Hospitality Service and Excellent Cuisine

UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL AND SINKOBUIL RESTAURANTS
TWO MOST POPULAR-PRICED
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE
S. Kano, Managing Director

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO
Indicated for poor appetite, indigestion, malnutrition, constipation, diarrhea; expectant and nursing mothers; as a prophylactic against beriberi; and for use by invalids and convalescents
WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
8 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi
Baron K. Iwasaki
T. Okubo
Viscount H. Kano
T. Ohmura
N. Kawamura
S. Asada
Baron I. Morimura
J. Okada
G. Kishinami
K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihombashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpo, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taung-gyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuchin, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted
EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family in Tokyo. Has letters of recommendation, understands English. Box 459, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale
FURNISHED house, two-storied, European style, ground floor 4 rooms, upstairs 5 rooms, near Shosen Okubo Station, price ¥82,000 including Pianola, electric gramophone, etc. Apply Box 455, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
NICE semi-foreign house, located near Ohji, quiet surroundings, with big atelier suitable for artist, for sale, no dealers. Reasonable price. Kindly apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent, Tokyo
DESIRABLE Foreign style residence. Location 3 minutes walk from Senzoku-ike, Station, Ikegami Line. 10 rooms incl. 2 Japanese. All modern conveniences. Address Serizawa, 309 Ikegami Senzoku-cho, Omori-ku.

For Rent, Rural
KAMAKURA. Rooms and house for rent, also house for sale. Please apply Box 457, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural
KARUIZAWA. Foreign family desires to rent part of house. For further details apply Box 450, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange
FOREIGN style house conveniently located near Rokko Hankyu station with all modern convenience. Rent ¥60. Want to exchange for small Japanese style house in Tokyo. For particulars please apply Box 904, Nippon Times, Kobe.

Wanted to Buy
USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.
WANTED air rifle with pellets, also cartridges for 12-gauge shotgun, any size shot. Apply Box 454, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction
FRENCH conversation lessons given by German lady. Box 456, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader." English and French spoken. Address T. Oita, 13, Nagata-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.
SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 393, Tokyo Central.

Professional Notices
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-5 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2890.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-5 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street one line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-110, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General
BEAUTY PARLOR
WAVES by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.
TYPEWRITERS
INABA Typewriter Office, 79 [illegible]-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Tel. [illegible] 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Typewriting done in Japanese type. Repairing, cleaning and also accessories.

PORTRAITS EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel. Ginza (57) [illegible]
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM STOP

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1944

Smuts At It Again

Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who created a furor last November when he advocated the consolidation of the smaller states of Western Europe into a federation under British control in a proposal which was obviously aimed against the Soviet Union, has broken into print again, manifesting his inexorable dislike of the Soviet nation in no mistakable fashion, this time in a statement to the Senate of the South African dominion.

According to reports, Smuts in his speech to the legislators last Thursday minced no words in his attempt to discount the gains of the Red Army during the past year on the Eastern Front. Blatantly he told his audience that he would "say nothing to minimize the magnificence and glory of Russia's advance" but he added significantly "it should never be forgotten that what had been done elsewhere by the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States had contributed in the largest measure to the success of the Russian Army in the great recovery of the last twelve months." Such remarks coming from one who is obsessed with the bogey of Soviet influence expanding to the west in Europe to the discomfiture of the British is not at all surprising.

Making no mention of the German strategy of withdrawals in certain areas to shorten their lines, a strategy which has been described by a number of military experts as an important factor in the westward advance of the Soviet forces, Smuts deliberately ascribed these developments on the Eastern Front largely to the activities of Britain and the United States. And brazenly, to Britain in particular. But the points Smuts cited to defend his assertion do not hold water. He claimed that the anti-Axis belligerents had taken the measure of the German U-boats and that "we must remember the effect of this not only upon the Russian campaign but upon the outcome of the war." The truth of it, however, is that the German submarine warfare is as ever a menace to the enemy shipping, particularly in the Atlantic. And that it will become more active within the next few months with the advent of favorable weather is certain. Moreover, it is significant that a spokesman of the German Navy recently said that a technical difficulty which had impaired the Reich submarines' activities within the last few weeks had been overcome and the enemy would soon learn of it. Any attempt of Smuts or British Prime Minister Churchill to minimize the U-boat menace is sheer propaganda.

As for the other big factor which he claimed has contributed to the "magnificence and glory of the Russian advance", Smuts mentioned the bombing policy of Britain. This he brazenly described as having been the "deadliest weapon the allies had to use against Germany itself." Here again, the truth of it is that the British and American air forces have failed in their objectives. First it was to concentrate on terror raids with the view of crushing the morale of the German people and thereby bringing about the internal collapse of the nation. But when such tactics only served to stimulate even greater the resolve of the Germans to fight, the plans were shifted to knocking out the German air force with the view to preparing for the much propagandized invasion of Western Europe. This however has proved to be a thorough failure thus far. No less a person than Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war of the United States, unwillingly admitted on Thursday that the Luftwaffe "still remained a potent force."

His inexorable antipathy to the Soviets notwithstanding, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa gives rise to the suspicion that in this latest outburst he has once again assumed the role of mouthpiece for the crafty Prime Minister in London. In other words, Smuts' outright attempt to steal the thunder from the Soviet claims of successes on the Eastern Front is to defend the failure of the establishment of a Second Front in Western Europe—something which Churchill and President Roosevelt had long ago promised Premier Stalin. Apparently the time has come for the launching of this unprecedented crossing of the English Channel to invade the German fortress in Western Europe, but Churchill and Roosevelt are in a dilemma in view of the colossal casualties that will be inevitable with the German forces fully prepared for it and confident of beating back the invaders.

Manchoukuo's Contributions

Gratifying indeed is the report that Manchoukuo has completed the shipment of the amount of pig iron for Japan scheduled for the fiscal year of 1943, proving that Manchoukuo is extending full, whole-hearted cooperation in the prosecution of the current titanic struggle against the Anglo-American enemies for whose defeat the total power of all free East Asia has been mobilized.

Since the very outbreak of the war, Manchoukuo, in accordance with its principle of spiritual and political indivisibility with Japan, has been an invaluable source of supplies for Japan. The tremendous enthusiasm with which Manchoukuo has thrown itself into its work may be seen in the fact that already in January of 1943 she had provided Japan with the various war materials which were scheduled to be turned over by March. So successful were her efforts that for the fiscal year of 1943 a 30 per cent increase was made in the amount of war supplies Manchoukuo supplied to Japan. Manchoukuo's contribution to Japan's fighting power is not limited to her supplying of iron. Her vast mineral resources and abundant agricultural products make her a powerful industrial center and granary behind Japan, thus contributing enormously to Japan's fighting power.

Great efforts have been directed by Manchoukuo toward the production of coal, known as the most basic of the basic industries. In recent days the policy of quantity first has been replaced by that of quality first with the aim of mining increasing quantities of coal of a higher grade to make improve the efficiency of the industries using Manchurian coal. The excellence of the quality of the coal mined at the Fushun colliery, the world's greatest open-cut mine, is widely known, being as it is regarded almost as a medicinal element for the steel manufacturing industry. The abundance of this excellent coal is one of the chief reasons for the phenomenal expansion made by Manchoukuo's iron and steel industry in recent years and promises its future growth on an unprecedented scale. Another of Manchoukuo's important mineral resources is aluminum, whose production on a much greater scale and at cheaper cost than heretofore has been made possible by the completion of gigantic hydro-electric plants at Suiho on the Yalu River and at other localities. Great expectations are placed on the full operation of the Fushun plant using the alumina shale found abundantly in southern Manchoukuo. Plans for the construction of a plant at Antung are also making great headway.

Manchoukuo's agricultural products have also been contributing much to the expansion of Japanese fighting power since the outbreak of the current conflict. With the completion of the gigantic agricultural project started in 1944 and scheduled to be completed in 1945 in the regions along the Second Sunkari and Liaobo rivers, the structure for an added increase in the Japan-Manchoukuo food supply will be bolstered still further.

Though Manchoukuo's contributions have been great, the other nations of East Asia too, such as China, Thailand, and French Indo-China, have been cooperating with Japan in increasing East Asiatic fighting power and similar structures of collaboration have been established in each of these countries. These structures, together with the boundless supplies of war resources in the Southern Regions provide Japan with a powerful supply base for the prosecution of the war.

Though the American enemy constantly boasts of his abundant material resources, Japan and East Asia too have at their command no less abundant a supply of materials indispensable for war. This, together with the fact that one aim, liberation, unites the nations of East Asia in marked contrast to the enemy nations' mutually conflicting ambitions for conquest, points to the coming victory of the nations of East Asia.

A Year Ago Today

April 2, 1943

To further enhance and strengthen the financial structure of Shonan a new exchange control regulation has been enforced, enabling the merchants to extend their field of activity to Malai, Sumatra, Burma, Java and to other countries. It is expected that this new regulation will further encourage and promote the interchange of goods which will contribute greatly to the prosperity of the Southern Region.

Economic Background of Asia

East Asiatic Countries Now in Position to Build Independent States With Japan's Aid

By TOMOSABURO TAKAGI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

The economic development of Greater East Asia is making steady progress. Here, time is on our side, for we have enormous economic resources awaiting development in Greater East Asia. It is certainly one strong point of the Greater East Asiatic Region that its economic resources are still largely undeveloped, but this fact at the same time suggests two points for consideration. One is that it naturally takes time to develop these economic resources. That is to say, Greater East Asia is dissimilar to European territories under German occupation whose resources can be utilized to the full on occupation for war purposes. The other point is that it means backwardness in economic development, which at the same time argues backwardness in political development. The countries in Greater East Asia are politically backward because they have long been left in a semi-colonial state or in a state of quasi-independence. They have only just been put in a position to build independent States with Japan's aid.

Backwardness and stagnancy in East Asia are ascribable to foreign invasions and exploitations. The inhabitants of the southern regions proved easy conquests at the hands of Western invaders because they lacked the fighting spirit and were too fatalistic in their outlook on life.

Barbarians Were Brave

Confucius described what he called northern barbarians as very brave, and these barbarians included the Tartars, the Huns, and the Mongolians. These northern barbarians were covetous of the central districts of China rich in agricultural products. Although some of these invaders of China were able to satisfy their lust for exploitation to some extent, some found the Great Wall a barrier to their advance into the heart of China, and embarked on their expeditions against Europe instead of through Central China.

The exploits of King Attila of the Huns were such as to strike terror into European hearts. So brave and redoubtable were the warriors from North Asia. These formidable tribes from the north invaded China in different ages. Some advanced as far as the Yellow River and some down to the Yangtze, while some others invaded not China only but Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China also. The history of China is the record of dominations by these invaders and counter-movements for the recovery of the lost sovereignty by the Han (Chinese) race. Despotism in China was an inevitable outcome. The Chinese masses were victims of heavy taxation both at the hands of the alien invaders and from their regular rulers—from the invaders who were bent on exploitation and the replenishment of armaments and from the regular rulers who felt the necessity of providing against invasions by building the Great Wall and by other means.

In order to evade these exploitations and exactions, the Chinese populace resorted to the practice of distributing family property widely. The inheritance was divided among all children, no matter whether they were born of the legitimate wife or of mistresses, instead of being left to the first born exclusively, for the concentration of property in the hands of the head of a family was apt to attract the attention of exacting tax-collectors to cause the speedy ruin of the family concerned. From this point of view, the custom among rich Chinese to keep many mistresses had some historic ground to stand upon.

No Accumulation of Capital

At any rate, it was due to the above-mentioned practice of dividing inherited property that there was no big accumulation of capital in China and that Chinese economy had long remained agricultural and her industry continued on a small domestic scale, notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese people have an aptitude for money-making and are thrifty by nature. This practice found vogue among the people chiefly from the necessity of avoiding exactions by the authorities but it may be traced back to the frequent invasions of northern barbarians.

The invasion of China by what were called northern barbarians thus interfered with the development of Chinese economy. Where they failed in their plans of southward advance, these valiant hordes directed their aggressive attention to Europe, which they invaded by way of Central Asia.

The Finns as well as the Hungarians are descendants of the Huns, and until recently, the territories from Hungary to the Balkans were under Turkish rule. Kiev, it may further be noted, was under Mongolian domination for a century or two.

The invasion of Europe by the Turks cut off land communication between Europe and the East. This led to the coming of Vasco Da Gama, the Portuguese navigator, to India via Africa and Columbus' departure for India by way of the Atlantic. These explorations resulted in the discovery of the South Seas and Southern Asia.

Not that all the aboriginal tribes in the South Seas were weak and pusillanimous. The Portuguese, Spaniards and Dutchmen had to fight hard in order to occupy their territories, with a heavy sacrifice of life involved. British and French adventurers came next and by dint of their arms of superior quality succeeded in converting all regions in Greater East Asia except Japan into colonial or semi-colonial possessions. The Indian and other Eastern peoples are capable, if given proper guidance, of good economic and cultural development. They are equal to their role of contributing to the economic and cultural progress of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia, if they are given their proper places. It was simply because they have been condemned to the state of servility under predatory Anglo-American rule that they have hitherto been unable to give effect to their natural capacities.

Attributable to Exploitation

As above-mentioned, the backwardness of the countries in Greater East Asia is attributable to the exploitation to which they have been subjected by Anglo-American conquerors. They have now been emancipated from the thraldom under which they have long groaned. They have been set free from Anglo-American domination, in pursuance of the object of the sacred war which Japan is waging.

Just as the Vienna Treaty was overthrown in the nineteenth century, so the Versailles Treaty must be repudiated and torn to pieces in the twentieth century, for both pacts were intended for the safeguarding of the status quo based on the old order.

In other words, it will be as difficult to maintain nationalistic States as they are at present in the present century as it was impossible to maintain feudal States as they were in the nineteenth century. The economic development and the progress of the means of communication as well as the advance in the manufacture of arms make it imperative for us to have an extensive unit of area for our existence. That is to say, cooperation among nations are of imperative necessity. This, by no means, implies an encroachment on the sovereignty and independence of individual States. On the contrary, it calls upon them to give play to their originality and characteristic traits. It is conditioned on the sovereignty and independence of the individual States concerned.

It is a matter of absolute necessity for the economic development of East Asia, for the shaking off of the Anglo-American yoke and for the common prosperity of East Asia that the East Asiatic peoples should have an order of things based on Oriental morality, as otherwise they would have to revert to their former state of slavery under Anglo-American rule.

Even in America and Britain we hear criticisms of the Atlantic Charter as anachronistic. General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, seems to be in the forefront of these critics. The truth is evidently dawning on many American and British minds that the Anglo-American idea denotes nothing more or less than the preservation of the old order calculated to promote their selfish interests, and that it is impracticable in a future world.

It is well for the newly created independent States in East Asia to have cognizance of this truth. They must know that their independence requires them to offer every cooperation for the promotion of the economic prosperity of Greater East Asia, for the advancement of East Asiatic culture and for the progress of mankind.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Give heed to the sum and substance of faith,
Drink it in, to thy heart:

It is this:—
Do not thou unto other men,
That which thou wouldst not have them to do unto thee:

The truth which numberless scriptures declare
Here is spanned in a word,
It is this:—
Virtue is service of other men,
Sin is injuring others.

* * *

This truth hold firmly,
Wealth is ill:

From great possessions
Cometh no happiness:

The rich, as all men know,
Fear even their own sons,

KERNAN'S BOOK SHOCKS WHITE HOUSE

U.S. Scheme to Establish Protectorate Over China Exposed

By TATSUO FUCHIKAMI
(From the Toa Remmei)

"Defense Will Not Win the War," by W. F. Kernan was a publication that was hurled like a bombshell at all circles, political, economic, thought and otherwise, in the United States early in 1942. The author is a Lieutenant-Colonel in active service in the United States army.

Significantly enough, the book was written at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in January, 1942, when the bulk of the United States Pacific Fleet had been destroyed at Pearl Harbor, when the fall of Singapore was imminent, when Manila had already fallen and when the Japanese campaign against the Bataan Peninsula was at its height.

No doubt, the author had the future of his country keenly at heart, thought of his comrades who were fighting a hopeless battle and prayed for an awakening of his people as he wrote.

Immediately upon publication in February, 1942, the book was accorded a rousing reception and became the best seller in America at the time. The New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune and other leading American newspapers vied with one another in introducing and commenting on it.

Was Admonition to Americans

Obviously, the book was a sharp admonition to the American people to ponder over Pearl Harbor. The shock it gave the White House can be easily imagined. The question of its military value apart, the book is of interest as the opinion of an American individual published after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Stressing in the introduction that America must take to heart all the lessons of the current war, the author says:

"The series of defeats suffered by the General Staffs of the Democracies since the opening of the war are attributable solely to the fact that they were obsessed with an idea of an out-and-out defensive strategy.

In the first chapter, "Defensive Warfare—A Myth," the American dogma that the country was safe from invasion and that her security was water-tight as long as the American navy existed, is held responsible for the supremacy the Axis gained in the initial stage of the war.

"No strategy," he declares, "is rational unless it can be the starting point of a straightforward offensive warfare." The author then goes on to enumerate the many weaknesses of the anti-Axis, particularly its indecision to wage an offensive war. Pointing out that Fuehrer Hitler turned all these anti-Axis weaknesses, particularly this indecision, to account for victory, the author urges a change to the offensive.

Incidentally, the author, wittingly or unwittingly, admits America's lack of a just war aim when he says: "A nation without a powerful political organization and with a sleeping sense of justice is a fettered nation."

Built on Planned Operations

In the second chapter, "The Fallacy of a 'Staff Almighty' Notion," the author sees fit to quote the following from Marshal Foch's "Principles of the Conduct of War:"

"German offensive operations are built up on carefully planned preparations. These preparations are designed to meet all conceivable contingencies and the battle which is imagined to ensue therefrom as a matter of course—a hypothetical battle in which the enemy is expected to stand on the defensive and, acting according to German calculation, inevitably to lose.

"With this hypothetical battle in view, the Germans properly prepare a mobile warfare, a concentrated, stake-all offensive, which is unleashed with the suddenness and rapidity of lightning that flares through dark clouds. Something must be done to frustrate this minute strategy of the Germans. . . ."

The author makes this quotation by way of arguing that it takes a commander of no common caliber to form a decision for attack. The successive defeats suffered by the anti-Axis in 1940 and 1941 at the hands of Reich mechanized units are put down by the author to the absence of able commanders.

The author then charges the Anglo-French high command with having relied on its staff department to the extent of being preoccupied with staff work. "It is true that even seasoned commanders have to depend on their staff officers," the author concedes, "but occasions arise where the commander is required, on his own responsibility, to decide when and how to attack. In this respect, the Anglo-French command showed itself to be a complete failure."

"To indulge in the 'Staff Almighty' notion, that is, to base actions on the naive belief that the mere formulation of tactics will bring victory as surely as the sun rises in the morning, only to invite disaster, is a flagrant crime next only to high treason," the author avers. "Such a notion," he says "can only have the effect of deterring attack until all danger is removed." Citing a good many instances of the failure of the out-and-out defensive strategy of the anti-Axis, the author again shouts from the house-tops that America should turn to the offensive.

Mere reference to other chapters may be of interest. The third chapter is entitled, "The Fallacy of the Mahan Strategy," the fourth chapter, "Continental War and Geopolitics," the fifth chapter, "In Quest of Frontiers," the sixth chapter, "Realists Tell Fables," the seventh chapter "The Lesson of Manila and Singapore," the eighth chapter, "The Reversal of History," and the ninth chapter, "The Recovery of Strategy."

The seventh chapter, "The Lesson of Manila and Singapore," is a downright betrayal of the inordinate American ambition for the domination of East Asia. In this chapter, the author says substantially as follows:

"It was indeed heart-breaking for the American people to stand impotently by and see the Philippines stark exposed to Japanese attack and fall ultimately. Still more excruciating it was for them to resign themselves to the fact that MacArthur and his men were fated to defeat. But if the Americans really take the lesson of this tragedy, then the loss of the Philippines and the sacrifice of our soldiers who have fallen victims to a grossly erroneous strategy will not have been in vain.

Sea-Power Alone Powerless

"What, then, is the lesson of the Philippines, Hongkong and Singapore? It is that, in view of the decisive strategic value of land-based air strength, defensive operations built up on superior sea-power alone are powerless for the retention of any territory, island or base.

"In the light of the tragedy in the Pacific today, it is clear that America should have made up her mind to defend the Philippines against Japanese attack not now but when Japan launched her advance into Manchuria ten years ago.

"The day Japan commenced her advance into Manchuria was the day for America to make up her mind, once and for all, as to whether to continue to hold the Philippines as a naval base or to give it up. If America had made the resolve to hold the archipelago, she ought to have exerted thoroughgoing pressure on Japan forthwith, for the time had arrived when America should acquire a full-fledged continental foothold in the Far East.

"Such a move might have led to a war, which the United States would easily have won. She would then have established a protectorate over China, embarked on the development of that country with all available resources, built aircraft factories and airdromes everywhere in the Orient and would have been able to amass war resources on the continental base in China.

"These are all undertakings which could easily have been accomplished then. As the result, America would have stationed a handy force about 300,000 strong in China, which, as a stabilizing influence in the Far East, would have more than justified the maintenance expense.

"If, however, it was that America did not want to do any of these things or that they all seemed preposterous, then America should have given up the idea of holding the Philippines then and there. For it was obvious that the maintenance of an American military position in the Far East was impossible without securing a continental base in Asia.

"In other words, two alternatives were open to America, either to secure a continental base and maintain a military position in the Far East or just give up such a position. It would have been all right to take either alternative. To chase two hares was to drive our brave soldiers to sure defeat, sure death. Actually, however, America committed such an abysmal blunder in the Philippines. The only consolation is that Britain is in the same boat; Britain who has kept on paying dearly for her fetish obsession with the sea-power idea.

"The lesson has been a bitter one and has taken a long time to dawn. I hope the lesson will not be lost on the Americans. Let America make her last resolve to draw her sword. But three things must be borne carefully in mind: (1) Sea-power can no longer be a decisive factor unless accompanied by land strength; (2) An army whose specialty is defense is doomed to collapse sooner or later; (8) An army for offense must be reinforced by major air units."

The East Asiatics should keep full sight of the American ambition, made public in the book under review, to turn China into an American protectorate and to station 300,000 doughboys there.

Fruits of Wisdom

Wise kings generally have wise counsellors; and he must be a wise man himself who is capable of distinguishing one.—Diogenes.

BURMA STANDS FIRM

Independent Nation Seeks New Life Through Self-Sacrifice

By HIROSHI MUNETA
Of the Military Press Corps in Burma
(From the Jitsugyo no Nippon)

No, it isn't a mere hostile feeling. I am trembling with anger as I pen these lines. I have just returned from the heart-rending scene. The docile Burmese child's cry of pain is still ringing in my ears.

He had his arm ripped off in the bestial enemy air raid early this morning. Gone was his indispensable toy also. He was a lovely child. He would salute me in military fashion with "Nippon!" every morning as he caught sight of me on the street.

He bled profusely. He kept on crying as he was dying by inches. His young mother held him deep in her bosom, her teeth clenched. Her vehement look struck me. It was symbolic of Burma's resolve.

General Ludendorf in his famous book, "Total War," said: "The home front is the fighting strength. It is for the firing line to display that strength." Burma today is not a home front. The whole country is a veritable battlefront. Her 16,000,000 people stand united as one man on the foremost line in the grim and solemn war, laying to heart Prime Minister and Head of State Ba Maw's exhortation, "One blood, one voice, one command."

The fact that Burma was born in the midst of a titanic struggle of unprecedented magnitude for a noble and lofty cause unknown in history and that she joined the battle right at the moment of her birth, in itself constitutes a sacred page in her history.

Visited Shway-Dagon

I visited the Shway-Dagon Pagoda, a jasmine flower pinned on my breast. Tears welled up in my eyes as the cheers, "Banzai, Nippon!" greeted me everywhere I went. The real meaning of Tenshin Okakura's immortal words, "Asia is one," was driven home to me.

"The fog that envelopes the pagoda—alas! it is not a fog. It is my breadth of sigh." So sang a Burmese poet of his deep grief. None but a Burmese can understand the lament.

"When we were a subject race, we could not do anything. We did not have to. We were free from responsibility. Now that independence has been bestowed on us, we must be equal to anything. We must have ability and responsibility." These were the words of the former President of Rangoon University, just after the glorious event.

The eminent scholar spoke out the resolve of the independent Burmese people, a resolve that is steadily being translated into definite action. From being a collaborator, an auxiliary base, Burma, since the declaration of her independence, has grown into a solid, independent defense base on the western border of Greater East Asia.

Proofs of Progress Are Many

If proof were required of the astounding progress Burma has made in the short span of time since her national founding, it is to be found in the founding of the national army, the formation of the volunteer labor service groups, the establishment of the civil defense system, the wartime organization of transportation and communication facilities and so forth. To be sure, the fact that she has won independence through cooperation with Japan with blood and sweat is the surest promise of a bright future before her. Independent Burma is an incarnation of the spirit of the East Asiatic races who seek to gain new life through self-sacrifice.

While the chivalrous and benevolent Imperial Japanese Forces are smashing the enemy strength in Yunnan and maintaining an iron defense of the border, the Burmese are dashing forward toward perfecting an autonomous defense strength as guardians of the rear in the march on India.

I wish it were possible to invite Burma's former rulers to have a look at Rangoon today. When the Japanese Forces attacked the city, then defended by the British, the citizens, every one of them, deserted it. Today the same citizens under the enemy's bombing raids hold the city tight.

Luxury and hedonism are taboo on the firing lines. Asceticism and simplicity are inexorably demanded. Rangoon, the city of beautiful groves, is today a world of action, discipline, heroism and pagodas. Here in this land of perpetual summer, flowers are in full bloom and birds are singing merrily. Drenched in perspiration, the Imperial Japanese Forces are making their presence definitely felt by the stirring enemy, their eyes fixed on the Arakans.

From across the Arakans we hear the wail of the oppressed four billion souls. The rays of freedom that have shone on Burma will soon break through the steeps of Arakan Yoma. India finds herself just before dawn. The long night will soon pass away.